THE TORONTO WORLD.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1886.

A Few Words More.

Just a few words more on the cattle market question may be in order. The condemnation of the old site by the Board of Trade means a good deal; it means that in the view of this body of our citizens keeping the market there is indefensible. It is so surprising, therefore, to find that after rejecting the wrong site they did not recommend the right one. We can only account for it by supposing that they were in some way or other prejudiced against the purchase of any private property whatever. But really this is a reason that should not count. For, let us reflect a little on the fact that some site or other *must* be the best of all. Place it where you will, you must buy it from somebody. The Globe really gives up the case for the old market when it says that the suspicion of there being a job intended in the purchase of the Brockton site is the only objection. But that might be said whatever locality be fixed upon. This appears, too, to have been the bugbear which frightened the gentlemen of the Board of Trade. And so they recommend the purchase of government property, apparently just in order to escape the necessity of buying from individuals.

Convenience to all the railways is of course the main reason of all in favor of the Brockton site. Observe here that no other site so well situated in this respect can be found, and the reason why. At Dundas street the railway tracks are all pretty near together, but beyond that they begin to diverge, spreading apart right and left, and they never come together again. Any proposal for a site beyond the city limits is therefore out of the question.

The second great point in favor of this site is its fine, dry soil and good natural drainage. The proposed government property site, and the present one as well, are in a brick yard district, and wholly unsuitable. It is very much to be regretted that the members of that honorable body, the Toronto Board of Trade, were not better advised in the matter. As far as we are able to see through it, their decision was based, not on the natural merits of the respective sites, but simply on the fact that they favored the southwestern one because it is government property, and did not wish any private property to be purchased at all. But the more this reason is considered, the less satisfactory it appears to be. A jury of experts in real estate would certainly agree that ten years hence the site between Dundas and Bloor streets will be counted dirt cheap at the price it can now be obtained for. As regards convenience to all the railways, and its *natural* advantages altogether, it is really the ideal site for the purpose—the very best that is anywhere to be found.

That Startling Calculation Again.

We hope that citizens voting on the cattle market bylaw will consider once more the figures we printed this day week, referring to the yearly saving to the whole city which would result from having sufficient market accommodation, and conveniently accessible to all the railways. We repeat the figures, taking the population of the city at 152,000, which will surely be exceeded ere another year passes:

Say that the average consumption is half a pound of meat per head per day, or 2½ pounds per day for a family of five, and that just one cent a pound is saved on all this. The gross saving to the citizens each and every year would be

$240,000.

With the same consumption, and only half a cent on the pound saved, the gross saving in each and every year would be

$120,000.

If we put the saving at only half a cent per pound, and make the average consumption only a quarter of a pound per head per day—or 1¼ pounds for a family of five—there would still be an aggregate saving in each and every year of

$60,000.

These are handsome figures, and let us hope that the voters generally will make a note of them. So far the advocates of monopoly have scarcely even attempted to answer the argument they convey.

One thing more. If the Brockton site be chosen, it is a practical certainty that a large canning factory will soon be established near by. Now, what a canning factory does is to create a large and steady demand for inferior cuts, just those parts of the carcass which the butchers have difficulty in selling. Then, of course, they can afford to sell the best cuts cheaper than before. Sensible people, giving due consideration to all these facts, may see good reason for believing that the highest of the figures above mentioned is really far too low, and that the actual saving to the citizens *every year* would go far beyond it.

Stock Gambles.

We are disposed with quite a number of other journals to question the soundness of the recent decision of the Quebec courts (and the Ontario courts for that matter) holding that in a stock deal the broker cannot recover from his client because the deal or transaction is a "gamble" and that the courts ought not to be used to recover a "gambling" debt.

Why should not the principle of honor be upheld by the courts in stock transactions as well as in any other? Surely it is not a sound principle to let a man escape liability by setting up the plea that he went into a gambling transaction? In the recent case in Montreal two of the judges thought the customer ought to be compelled to pay the broker who sued him but the majority of the court—three in number—held otherwise.

The Montreal Herald suggests that the next time Macdougall Bros., who are the brokers concerned in this case, make a successful purchase for a customer they withhold the profits and let the customer test the case in the same court in which this recent remarkable verdict was given. The court would not be long in compelling the broker to keep to his agreement; and for the same reason they ought to compel the client to keep faith with his broker. If there is any gamble about it the client is the bigger sinner of the two.

The Yankee Fishermen's Plot.

Just as we anticipated, our republican neighbors, who a few months ago haughtily refused to consider the renewal of the late fishery treaty, are bitterly complaining because our government has taken steps to enforce the treaty of 1818 with respect to such interlopers as may enter Canadian waters upon the pretext, real or ostensible, of obtaining bait. Now this is one of the privileges most prized by the New England fishermen, but it is one for which they refuse to offer any equivalent. They pretend that they do not care anything for the right to fish within the three mile limit, but it is notorious that if they were permitted to sail freely within that limit on the pretext of catching or purchasing bait, they would always have on hand an explanation of their presence in our waters. This would open wide the way for dishonest operations, and would render it well nigh impossible for our cruisers to successfully call interlopers to account.

The New York Herald has always been a filibuster's organ. It is therefore natural that that journal should lead in the unreasonable demand that we shall give the Yankee fishermen something for nothing. This it does in a toplofticial strain throughout which there runs an undertone of threatening. It also threatens us with maternal interference from Britain. Both Britain and the United States must understand—if they do not already know—that this is a matter in which Canada is determined to maintain her natural and treaty rights. She is open to an equitable arrangement of the difficulty created solely by the greed and dishonesty of the people to the south of us. We are not speaking now of our physical ability to assert those rights, but every sentiment of patriotism and self-respect forbids that we should waive them humbly at the command of pirate fishermen and journalistic bullies. The Herald professes to be indignant because the Ottawa government has "prohibited commercial intercourse of a certain kind." This comes gracefully from an organ of a people who have prohibited more kinds of commercial intercourse during their career than any other nation on earth except the Chinese. We feel assured that the more respectable newspapers and the more intelligent classes of the union will not sustain the position taken by the Herald. Meanwhile we trust that no Canadian will be found mean spirited enough to concede the ground taken by the Herald and the filibusters for whom it speaks. We shall watch with interest for further developments of the New England plot, which are sure to develop shortly.

Dog in the Manger.

The centre of Toronto, the lots owned within a block or two of the corner of King and Yonge, cannot be bought outright, cannot even be rented for a good term of years. As a consequence few good buildings are going up. Business men and institutions who wish to build cannot get sites on anything like fair terms. As a consequence notice the rickety structures on the north side of King from Toronto street to the north of Scotland chambers at the head of Jordan street. And so pretty much the same on the other side. Many of these lots and properties have been "tied up" by men long since dead, in such a way that improvement is impossible. A leading lawyer of extensive surrogate practice said the other day that dead men control more property than live ones. The World does not at present propose to advocate radical changes in the holding of property, but it takes this occasion to point out that if it were not for the testamentary disposition of property made by men who are long since dead, and of the refusal of freeholders to either sell or build themselves, or lease for a reasonable period of time, the best sites in Toronto would, if enterprising men could get hold of them, instead of being occupied by measly structures disgraceful to the city, have fine buildings going up on them by the scores and hundreds, the amount of taxable property would be greatly increased, the building trade would receive a wonderful impetus, and generally the city shoot ahead.

Another Northwest Boom.

The immigration agent at Port Arthur states that in the first three weeks of March over 700 emigrants passed through to the western districts. The increase in the passenger traffic has compelled a daily train, with sleeping cars attached, to be put on between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. The business people of Winnipeg are jubilant over the present prospects of an increased trade. There has been nothing like it since the great boom.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness demands a change in the leadership of the liberal party, which he declares to have been completely demoralized by the present leader's alliance with the Rielites. The Witness does not undertake to justify the wisdom of Mr. Blake's course in that connection, and admits that many liberals are of the same opinion as its correspondent; but insists that that course was conscientiously taken, as Mr. Blake must have known that he had much to lose and little to gain thereby.

Speaking of the member for West Toronto, the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Post refers to "his father, the late James Beaty, of the Leader." The venerable journalist, who may be seen perambulating our streets in good health and fine spirits any fine day, will be surprised to learn that he is dead, and has a son in the federal parliament.

Bismarck and the Pope are "out" again. Their little flirtation was pleasant while it lasted, but his holiness now entertains the suspicion that the great German's intentions were not honorable.

The suggestion has been circulated that Mr. E. F. B. Johnston resigned the position of deputy attorney-general to take the Wellington shrievalty. This is an unlikely story.

The unemployed of England have developed an unpleasant habit of coming between the wind and the nobility. When Dives is feasting or sporting he does not like Lazarus to come along and make an exhibition of rags and sores, thereby marring the jollity of the occasion. This was about what occurred at the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, when a procession of paupers filed past the gay ladies and gentlemen assembled upon the river banks, bearing a banner with the device: "you live—we starve." There was a time when Lazarus would have been arrested for thus causing pain to sensitive souls, but that time is past.

A member of the long suffering male sex was fined in New York the other day for keeping his hat on in a theatre, to protect his bald pate, as he alleged, from draughts. All around him sat ladies with their hats on, and there was none to say them nay. If things go on in this way much longer some down trodden man will issue a call for a convention to demand that men be given the same rights as women.

Mexico does not stand upon her dignity in the matter of extraditing fugitive criminals, treaty or no treaty, but hands them over forthwith. A Winnipeg bank defaulter is now on his way back from there, having been delivered up with little ceremony. Rogues who propose to flee from their responsibilities make a mistake when they count upon the unsavory character of the Mexican government.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

Editor World: I have again to ask the favor of some space for the purpose of explaining my attitude towards a recent enactment of the senate, whereby only four regular meetings in March, April, November and December are appointed for the transaction of its ordinary business. This step I am forced to take by reason of an incorrect account of the matter which has appeared in the Varsity, and in which I am singled out in a way which is calculated, and manifestly intended, to arouse the feeling of the graduates against me. Whilst I am indifferent to the personal aspect of the matter, I feel it my duty to warn my fellow-graduates that there is a certain element amongst us—and it is to be found even on the senate—whose settled purpose seems to be to create divisions in the university (divide et impera their motto), one of the methods adopted to that end being to misrepresent the actions and opinions of certain members of the senate. A good example of the method in question was adduced a few months ago when Mr. Houston, a member of senate, was publicly charged with misrepresentation of this kind by a correspondent in the Mail. Hitherto no notice of these misrepresentations has been taken by any member of the senate—a fact which seems to have encouraged the agitators and their personal organ to manifest greater activity in the pursuit of their special calling. Under such circumstances I think that it is a duty to direct public attention to such dishonorable tactics, and to the danger to which those who are concerned therein are exposing our chief seat of learning.

With regard to the particular enactment above referred to, it is necessary to explain that it was only one of several propositions embodied in a report of a special committee. To the adoption of that report as a whole I offered, along with others, strong opposition on the following grounds: That it dealt with several matters not referred to the committee—that it proposed to repeal statutes already repealed—that it proposed changes founded on amendments to the University act which had never even been considered by the legislature—and that it proposed in effect to abolish our most important standing committees. My opposition led to the admission that the propositions to which I took objection had been made carelessly and inconsiderately; but (mirabile dictu) the clause dependent on the prospective action of the legislature almost carried. As to the clauses providing that the ordinary business of the senate (other than the consideration of examination returns) should be transacted only at four regular meetings, I stated that, whilst I preferred the past practice of calling meetings only when business rendered them necessary, with such changes in giving notices as might be thought desirable, I was anxious to consult the convenience of the six outside members (there are eight outside members and thirty-six in Toronto) on whose behalf the change was demanded, and was ready to accede to the holding of fixed meetings provided additional meetings should be held, if found necessary. My suggestion led eventually to the first regular meeting in March being agreed upon. On the matter coming up again, I was, in common with others, somewhat astonished to find my proviso as to additional meetings resisted, and I accordingly moved, seconded by Prof. Galbraith, the following amendment which was lost. "That the senate is prepared to try the experiment of holding continuous sessions on the second Thursdays in March, April, November and December, on the understanding that meetings shall be called as circumstances, whenever in the opinion of the vice-chancellor they shall be required, with due notice of all business to be introduced." My objection, therefore, was to the senate's agreeing to tie its hands so that ordinary business could not be transacted for a large portion of the year. Experience can, of course, alone tell which is the best arrangement in the interests of the university. In coming, however, to a conclusion on such a matter it is important to bear in mind that the senate contains, in addition to educationists, judges and prominent professional men who cannot attend meetings at certain times, and that the reasonable and proper course to take would be to consult the convenience of all the members and not of a small section.

As I have been frequently asked of late what is the business of the senate, it may not be amiss for me to add that its chief function is to prescribe the courses of study in the several faculties and to conduct the examinations. Manifestly whilst there may be no objection to frequent changes in the text books, radical changes in the curriculum should only be made at wide intervals. What is specially to be guarded against in such matters is the danger of that uninformed activity which is apt to manifest itself in continual tinkering and crude attempts at legislation. Yours, etc., JAMES LOUDON.

University College, April 2, 1886.

Vote for the Cattle Market By-law and help Mayor Howland to carry out the first of the series of Municipal Reforms, which he promised at his nomination to submit to the people.

The Appointment of House Doctors at the Hospital.

Editor World: I desire to call attention to the annual appointment of house doctors or dressers at the Toronto hospital, and to enquire if it is absolutely necessary to have a father, uncle, or other relative on the hospital staff in order to secure one of these positions.

There is a growing feeling among the students that "no others need apply," a feeling which is strengthened this year by the report that two influential doctors connected with the hospital have each a relative, one a son and the other a nephew of himself or his wife, for whom this year's vacancies are required.

I was very desirous this year of obtaining one of these appointments. I have passed all my examinations, both at University and at the Medical council, with honors, and if this counts for anything I have claims at least as good as any. Relying upon this, which unfortunately is all I have to rely on, I made an informal application, but ascertained beyond doubt that my chances were so small as to be entirely invisible to the naked eye; in fact that the above rumors as to nepotism are by no means without foundation.

For this and certain private reasons I have given up the matter for this year, but I protest against the principle of awarding these positions, which are purely honorary, upon any other basis than that of merit.

I do not for a moment believe that such influence is or could be exerted upon the trustees personally; but the medium through which it is exerted is well known; and it is an open secret upon whose recommendation the trustees naturally and unsuspectingly act in making these appointments. I believe that the injustice of this state of things needs only to be pointed out to the trustees in order to be remedied. It operates specially as a discrimination against non-resident students (nine-tenths of the whole) who, like myself, have no relatives connected with the hospital and have nothing but their own merits to rely upon.

A GRADUATING STUDENT.

Toronto, April 2, 1886.

The Treaty Right of Catholics.

Editor World: I lived in my earlier years for nearly a quarter of a century in Canada East, and never heard a doubt expressed regarding the "treaty right" of the Roman Catholic clergy to all the enormous privileges they claimed.

This "treaty right" is now, as you will see by an article in the Huntington Gleaner, distinctly denied; and, apparently, sufficient authorities adduced to completely sustain the denial.

If the way is open, in good faith, to disestablish a church so arrogant, oppressive and overbearing, leaving it to be supported by its own adherents, what Protestant can refrain from voting for its disestablishment?

As I have said, I lived amongst the French Canadians for a long time, and cheerfully acknowledge their many estimable qualities, but they are the absolute slaves to their priests in all questions relating to, or supposed or said by the priests to relate to, their religion.

The priests form an untiring, a sleepless, army, so zealous for the interests of their church that they allow nothing to stand in the way of these interests. On this head I will not at present say more. I feel certain that there is serious trouble—reaching, perhaps, to civil war—to be expected from these priests. DESIRE SAVOIE.

Flanagan & Company and the Grand Trunk have engaged nearly every cab in the city to defeat the Cattle Market By-Law. An old monopoly dies hard. Every one who regards the true interests of the city is requested without special solicitation or a free ride, to poll his vote to-day in favor of the By-law.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 3.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Northwest Land at 7½.

Consols are unchanged at 100 5-16.

Sales on the Toronto stock exchange to-day: Ontario, 13 at 114, 30 at 114½; Federal, 14, 2 at 110½, 10 at 110¾; Gas, 69 at 188; Pom. Tele. Co., 10 at 92½; Northwest Land, 50 at 75½; Imperial S. & Invest., 2 at 115.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange to-day: Merchants', 50 at 128½; C. P. R., 325 at 56; Richelieu, 25 at 62.

There is no change in the local money market.

Telegram to R. Cochrane, of Toronto, from Chicago, Ill., April 3.: Outside orders were light and market heavy all day, with but temporary reaction on shorts covering and receipt of war rumors. Closing heavy with downward tendency. Provisions moderately active and higher on local buying; looks as though market might do better unless receipts of hogs are too large.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 209¾, 209; Ontario, 114½, 113; Molsons, buyers 124; Toronto, 193½, 193; Merchants', buyers 128; Commerce, 122½, 121¾; Imperial, 135, 134; Federal, 111, 110½; Dominion, 216, 213; Standard, 123½, 123; Hamilton, 136½, 134; British America, 105, 102½; Western Assurance, buyers 120½; Consumers' Gas, 190, 188; Dominion Telegraph, 93, 91½; Northwest Land Co., 75½, 75½; Canada Pacific Rail. Grant. Bonds, 102½, 101½; Canada Permanent, buyers 205½; Freehold, buyers 169; Western Canada, buyers 188; Union, 135, 132; Canada Landed Credit, 125, 123; B. & Loan Association, buyers, 108; Imperial S. and Invest., buyers 115; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 155½, 154; National Investment, 105, 104½; Peoples' Loan, buyers 100½; The Land Security Co., buyers, 350; Huron & Erie, buyers 159; Dom. Savings and Loan, buyers 145; Ontario Loan and Deb., 127, 125; Hamilton Provident, buyers 127; Central, buyers 110; British Canadian L. & Invest., buyers 101.

Trade Topics.

Another attempt to float the new debenture bonds of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery is being made. Each bondholder for $1000 is to receive 50 per cent. in preferential four per cent. stock.

A grain buyer who has purchased at Portage la Prairie during the fall and winter tells the Winnipeg Commercial that about 300,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed from the Portage plains.

The London and Canadian Loan and Agency company has purchased $28,700 of Port Hope town issue debentures. The price paid was $35,085.17 or a shade under 94 per cent.

The total number of milch cows at present in the United States is stated at 15,000,000, which, taking the 440 gallon basis, yields annually 6,600,000,000 gallons or nearly 30,000,000 tons of milk.

The total export of wheat from Canadian ports was last year 5,422,805 bushels, valued at $5,061,005. Of this quantity 3,062,849 bushels was American grain, brought down the lakes and the St. Lawrence, or carried from Chicago or other ports by Canadian railways and their connections to the sea board. The quantity of Canadian wheat exported was 2,240,956 bushels. Of this, 1,978,600 bushels went to Britain, 269,000 bushels to the States, 16,356 to Germany. We shipped 216,000 bushels of American wheat to Newfoundland. Wheat flour exports reached 161,054 barrels, of which 122,777 barrels was Canadian. This went to Great Britain, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and the West Indies. Some also went to the United States. Of the 27,000 barrels of American flour which we handled for export, most of it went to Britain, Newfoundland and Portugal. Oatmeal is a goodly item; 65,600 barrels shipped, mostly to the Old Country. We sent potatoes to a dozen countries, the most distant being Portugal and British Guiana. Our apples went to the Indies and Germany, as well as to our nearest neighbors and the British Isles. Flax and malt to the Americans; seeds (flax seed, timothy and clover) to the French and Germans and the Old Country. Hay to near and widely distant lands.—Mohetary Times.

Failures for the First Quarter of 1886.

The following are the failure figures of the dominion, furnished by Dun, Wiman & Co., for the quarter ending March 31, 1886:

	No. failures.	Ant. liabilities.
Ontario	173	$1,086,001
Quebec	145	925,672
New Brunswick	29	78,500
Nova Scotia	29	268,500
Newfoundland	6	140,200
P. E. Island	3	17,700
Manitoba	13	446,299
Total	389	$3,442,972

The Street Market.

Receipts continue limited, and prices unchanged. About 300 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 82c to 84c for fall, 78c to 84c for spring, and 65c to 70c for goose. One load of barley sold at 67c, 600 bushels of oats at 32c to 33c, and a load of peas at 60½c. Hay quiet; fifteen loads sold at $13 to $14.50 a ton for timothy, and at $10 to $12 for clover. Straw sold at $10 to $10.50 a ton for two loads. Hogs steady at $6.25 to $6.40. Beef $3.50 to $5 for forequarters, and at $6 to $7.50 for hindquarters. Lamb, $7 to $8.50; and mutton, $5.75 to $7 per 100 lbs.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cotton firm; uplands 9 3-16c, Orleans 9½c. Flour—Receipts 9179 bbls; dull; sales 12,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 19,800 bush; exports 78,785 bush spot, ¼c to ½c lower; options opened weak, ruled stronger; sales 4,256,000 bush future, 157,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 94½c. No. 2 red 92½c to 94c, No. 1 red $1.01, No. 1 white 95c, No. 2 red April 92½c to 93c, May 93c to 93½c, June 93½c to 94½c. Barley steady; ungraded Canada 83c. Corn—Receipts 12,000 bush, easier; exports 231,338 bush; sales 704,000 bush future, 135,000 bush spot; No. 2 43½c to 43c, No. 2 April 43½c to 43c, May 46½c to 46½c, June 47c. Oats—Receipts 19,950 bush, weaker; sales 120,000 bush, future, 39,000 bush spot, mixed 36½c to 39½c, white 39c to 41c. No. 2 April 36c to 36½c. Sugar dull, standard A 5 13-16c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, powdered 6½c to 6¾c, granulated 5 15-16c.

CHICAGO, April 3.—There was a free selling of wheat throughout the entire session to-day, and the prevailing tone was one of heaviness. Home and foreign advices were all discouraging. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat weaker; May 80½c to 80¾c, June 82c to 82¼c, No. 2 spring 75½c to 78½c. Corn dull, easy; cash 34c to 36½c, May 38½c to 38 5-16c, June 38 5-16c to 38¾c. Oats easy; cash 29c, May 30 7-16c to 30 9-16c, June 30½c to 30¾c. Mess pork firm; cash $9.40, May $9.35 to $9.55, June $9.42½ to $9.62½. Lard firmer; cash $5.85 to $5.87½, May $5.95 to $6.00, June $6.02½ to $6.05. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $5.65 to $5.90, short rib sides $6.35 to $6.37½, short clear sides $6.60 to $6.65. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 13,000 bush, corn 102,000 bush, oats 78,000 bush, barley 24,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 12,000 bbls, wheat 12,000 bush, corn 25,000 bush, oats 43,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 13,000 bush.

Proposed Memorial to Mrs. Grasett.

It is proposed to erect some fitting memorial in St. James' Cathedral to Mrs. Grasett, the widow of the late Very Rev. Dean Grasett.

It is not doubted that the many friends of the deceased lady, now connected with other churches in Toronto, will be ready to unite in this testimony to one so universally beloved and esteemed.

A meeting of all interested in carrying this proposal into effect will be held in St. James' School-house, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at three o'clock, to decide on the form of the memorial. 135

DOMINION BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been this day declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in this city, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May next.

By order of the Board,
R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

Toronto, 24th March, 1886. 1666

PETER McINTYRE,
27 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,
Steamboat & Excursion Agent,
Real Estate and Life Insurance.
Several Island Cottages for Sale and Rent; also Island Lots for Sale.

REMINISCENCES OF THE NORTHWEST REBELLIONS,
By Major Boulton, of Boulton's Scouts.
FOR SALE AT 36 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO
By JAMES BOYD, Sole Agent for Ontario. 135

Important Notice!
TO THE TRADE.
We have instituted legal proceedings against parties who have manufactured and sold and those now selling Cigars with narrow bands of different colors, similar to those registered and used by us, and respectfully request the trade to treat manufacturers and dealers who employ such disreputable means to foist their goods upon the public, in the manner they deserve.
Those who encourage them by selling their imitations
we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, and we rely upon our friends and the respectable dealers to assist us in putting down this obnoxious class who are a discrace to the trade. The standard of our celebrated brands,
'Cable,' 'El Padre,' 'Queen's Own,'
and others, will always be maintained, the statement of others to the contrary notwithstanding. 1346
S. DAVIS & SONS.

LEGAL CARDS.

ARTHUR W. MORPHY—BARRISTER, Notary, etc.—Room 5, 65 Yonge street.

A. D. PERRY—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Society and private funds for investment. Lowest rates. Star Life offices, 32 Wellington street east, Toronto. 246

CEGERTON RYERSON (late of Howland, Arnoldi & Ryerson) Barrister, etc., York Chambers, 9 Toronto street.

CANNIFF & CANNIFF, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 31 Toronto street, Toronto. J. FOSTER CANNIFF, HENRY T. CANNIFF.

CAMERON, CASWELL & ST. JOHN Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers Notaries, 64 King street east, Toronto.

EDWARD MEEK—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 55 King st. E., Toronto.

FULLERTON & COOK, BARRISTERS, etc. Money to lend. 26 King street east.

GROTE & FLINT—BARRISTERS—Solicitors, Conveyancers, notaries, etc. Building & Loan Chambers, 15 Toronto street. G. W. GROTE, A. J. FLINT.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q. C., BARRISTER, etc., 10 King street west. 135

HOWARD & GODFREY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c. Money to loan. Offices—Next Post Office, 30 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. D. M. HOWARD, J. GODFREY.

J. N. BLAKE, BARRISTER.—AMERICAN Express Co.'s buildings, 55 Yonge street, Toronto.

KINGSFORD, BROOKE & GREENE—Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Toronto and Sutton, Ontario. Wheat flour—Toronto; Main street, Sutton West; money to loan on city and farm property. K. E. KINGSFORD, G. H. C. BROOKE, GEORGE GREENE.

KERR, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & Paterson—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., Masonic hall, Toronto street, Toronto. J. K. KERR, Q.C., WM. MACDONALD, WM. DAVIDSON, JOHN A. PATERSON.

LAWRENCE, MILLIGAN & MCAN DREW, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc., Building and Loan Chambers 15 Toronto street, Toronto.

MILLS & HEIGHINGTON, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc.; money to loan. Room 6, Millichamp's Buildings, 31 Adelaide street East, Toronto. ALEX. MILLS, HEIGHINGTON. 216

MURDOCH & MILLAR, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, conveyancers, &c. Offices—33 Church street, Toronto. Cannon Telephone No. 1482. W. G. MURDOCH. G. E. MILLAR.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. J. J. Maclaren, J. H. Macdonald, W. M. Merritt, G. F. Shepley, J. L. Geddes, W. E. Middleton. Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto street. 246

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THE CATTLE MARKET By-Law.
The Strings Hang Loose.
Ratepayers of Toronto, compare the price asked for the new cattle market with the assessed value.
Copy of assessment roll which is open for inspection in the City Hall at any time:
St. Mark's Ward.
Assessment No. 569,
Vacant Lot Owned by
JOHN MALLON,
MICHAEL J. WOODS,
WM. W. FARLEY,
THOMAS McILROY.
21 acres at $400 per acre. Total value, $8,400.
Ratepayers, why should you be asked to pay $40,000 for it?
There is no drain within half a mile of the place, and the "pipe sewer" shown in the Telegram and World diagram on Saturday is all "in their mind."
See the property for yourselves and be convinced that they are trying to deceive you.
It will cost at least $30,000 to drain it.
Vote Against THE BY-LAW TO-DAY
GO TO TONKIN'S
THE New Tailoring House,
if you want a First-Class Fit.
CHOICEST GOODS
in the market. Don't forget to give them a call at
110 YONGE STREET,
4 doors below Adelaide.
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BEST WORK IN CANADA AT L X L laundry, 47 Richmond street west; collars and cuffs 20c. per dozen pieces. J. GARDINER.

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25 CENTS PER DOZEN PIECES—COLLARS and Cuffs—Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 and 56 Wellington street west, or 65 King street west. 9. P. SHARPE.

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Will be on Exhibition at the stations and hours below mentioned:

Arr. ORILLIA	8.00 a.m.	"	5th.
Lve. "	8.58 p.m.	"	5th.
Arr. COLLINGWOOD	9.55 p.m.	"	5th.
Lve. "	5.40 a.m.	"	7th.
Arr. BEETON	8.20 "	"	7th.
Lve. "	6.20 "	"	7th.
Arr. GEORGETOWN	7.55 p.m.	"	7th.
Lve. "	7.55 "	"	8th.
Arr. HAMILTON	9.30 "	"	8th.
Lve. "	7.40 "	"	12th.
Arr. HAGERSVILLE	8.55 a.m.	"	12th.
Lve. "	8.55 "	"	13th.

All are cordially invited. Do not fail to see it.
EUROPE
STATE LINE,
For Glasgow and Belfast. Reduced fares to Liverpool and London.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 15, 3 p.m.
GUION LINE,
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
S. S. WISCONSIN, April 6th, 4.30 p.m.
Early application for berths is desirable to secure the best locations.
BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
35 YONGE STREET.
Trustees' Sale
OF
HOUSE AND LOT
ON
PETER STREET, TORONTO.
The undersigned is authorized to sell on very favorable terms the following freehold property, being dwelling house No. 10 on the west side of Peter street, between King and Adelaide streets, the lot having a frontage of 22½ feet and depth of 140 feet to a lane, and is about two minutes' walk from the street cars.
The house is one of a row, roughcast, with brick basement, containing eight rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, closets, bath room and w.c., etc., porches, verandah in rear, shed, etc. Has been under rental up to a recent period of $22 50 per month, exclusive of taxes, which amount to from $38 to $40 per annum, and is subject to a mortgage of $1000 at 6½ per cent. per annum, which can be paid off at any time on giving due notice.
Immediate possession can be given.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th April next.
JOHN G. BIDOUT,
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Solicitor for Trustees.
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